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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

September 20 53.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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August 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 90 " 81

August 20, 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 88 " 83

7728 日三初月七

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FLANDERS.

Great Artillery Activity Reported.

London, August 18.
A French communiqué states:—There has been somewhat great artillery activity in the regions of the Vauciers and Calvados plateaux and on both banks of the Meuse.

Two More Enemy Attacks Fail.

London, August 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Two enemy attacks were delivered this morning to the east of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Bois Hugo. Our barrage and machine-guns drove back the first attack, while the enemy, supported by flammeurs, failed in his second attack. Twelve German aeroplanes were brought down and eighteen driven down. Twelve of ours are missing.

Fine Work by the French.

London, August 19.
Reuter's special correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 18th instant, says:—The French last night completed the pushing of their lines forward to the natural front formed by the Jannebek and Broenbeek Rivers. Two strong German redoubts at Les Lillas and Mondovi Farm, which had held out against French attacks since Thursday, were finally shelled into submission, and the French were able to complete the conquest of territory to the south of the rivers. The correspondent describes Les Lillas as a concrete and steel fortification, heavily armed with machine-guns and almost impregnable to infantry attack. The French on Thursday moved forward on either side and left it in a pocket. It was only when heavy artillery was concentrated on the position that the German garrison surrendered. The morale of the French troops continues at a very high pitch, and a feeling of the greatest optimism prevails.

British Closing in on Lens.

London, August 17.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France telegraphs regarding the situation at Lens as follows:—We dominate the eastern approaches to the town, and our guns can render communication difficult almost to the point of being impossible. The Germans are now, in a salient which is so small that it is out of the question for them to group any artillery within it. The Oppy-Maricourt line, which is the first regular defensive system beyond Lens, is within easy range and comfortable observation from our new positions. Even the Drocourt-Queant line, forming a sector of the Hindenburg Line, comes well within the range of our heavy guns.

The battle of Langemark has resulted in much improving our position along the higher ground forming the key to the whole defensive system in Northern Belgium. The Germans are hurrying up masses of troops and guns to try to arrest our advance. Prisoners state that new batteries are constantly arriving, but they also admit that the destructive work of our heavy guns has knocked out many. It would appear that the day of the regular trench combat has passed. What our troops are now most likely to have to overcome is a loose and scattered resistance, taking advantage of every hole and corner to develop machine-gun and sniping posts.

Germans Kill Their Own Wounded.

London, August 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured trenches in the neighbourhood of Guillemont farm, to the south-east of Epéhy, and raided positions to the south-west of Havrincourt. We inflicted heavy casualties. Enemy air-raft on Thursday and Friday nights bombed British casualty clearing stations, killing ten wounded German prisoners and re-wounding nine other Germans.

Further Futile Enemy Efforts.

London, August 19.
A French communiqué states:—There is lively artillery duelling on both banks of the Meuse. In Bois de Prete, east of Badon Villers, and north of these places consecutive enemy attacks were repelled with appreciable losses.

THE POPE'S PEACE APPEAL.

To be Discussed by Reichstag Committee.

London, August 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Reichstag Main Committee meeting will be held on Monday, at which according to a Berlin newspaper, the Pope's appeal will be exhaustively discussed. Dr. Michaelis has gone to Belgium, but returns for the meeting.

LABOUR UNREST IN GERMANY.

Hundreds of Krupp's Workmen On Strike.

London, August 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Lokal-Anzeiger says several hundred workmen at Krupp's works at Magdeburg have struck owing to the arrest of one of their leaders who is charged with distributing strike handbills.

SIR ERIC GEDDES, K.C.B.

London, August 19.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir Eric G. Geddes has been given the K.C.B. decoration in recognition of war services.

GERMAN AEROPLANES COME DOWN IN HOLLAND.

London, August 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, two German aeroplanes, each containing three occupants, came down near Winschoten. One was on fire and the other was shot down by Dutch soldiers. The occupants were uninjured.

SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

London, August 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Food Administration announces that the American supply of wheat is 400,000,000 bushels below the requirements of the Allies and neutrals, but there is a large surplus of other cereals. It therefore recommends that Americans consume less wheat and more of the other cereals.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN CANNOT BE STARVED.

A Significant German Admission.

London, August 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the 16th instant seems to have greatly impressed German circles. The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that no intelligent man in Germany ever asserted that Britain could be subdued by starvation. It points out that Herr Hoffmann's statements are exactly contrary to Mr. Lloyd George's and says that only when the history of the war is written can final judgment be pronounced. This is most interesting, as it shows that the Germans are beginning to doubt the official statements regarding submarine warfare, which have hitherto been regarded as gospel.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italian Press contrasts Mr. Lloyd George's calmness with the nervousness of the Central Powers' statesmen who snatch at any peace proposals like a drowning man clutching a straw.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

A Foolish Movement by a Section of Railwaymen.

London, August 19.
The Board of Trade issues a lengthy statement regarding the crisis which has arisen owing to the threat of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to strike immediately for recognition of an eight-hour day. The movement is limited to this organisation and does not affect the National Union of Railwaymen with its 400,000 membership, which recognises that this particular movement is intended simply to establish a special privilege for selected grades of railwaymen and not to benefit railwaymen as a whole. The Board of Trade, as representing the Government, has been unable to concede an eight-hour day. It had been pointed out that the inability to make the concession arises primarily from the impossibility of finding extra labour to work the railways which the acceptance of this demand would involve. The Board of Trade regrets that a small section of the railwaymen are apparently determined to break away from the loyal ranks which up to the present has maintained on the railways, but believes that the great majority of railwaymen will refuse to take any steps to jeopardise the successful prosecution of the war. Sir Albert S. Salter intimates that he will be available on Sunday, should the men desire to see him.

A Strike Forbidden.

London, August 19.
A proclamation has been issued forbidding the striking of engine drivers and firemen, and making it illegal to apply for aid funds for the purpose of strike pay.

A NEW U. S. BOND ISSUE.

London, August 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury has definitely proposed a bond issue of seven and a half billion dollars, of which four billions will be loaned to the Allies.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 19.
A wireless Russian official message states:—We repulsed attacks south-west of Narotch Lake and south of Grizeci, in the direction of Odnos, in the region of Sloiak.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

London, August 19.
M. Kerenky, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's war anniversary message, says Russia will use all her efforts to surmount her difficulties, and in close union with her Allies, secure a lasting peace and the triumph of justice.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN BATTLE.

French Report Further Progress.

London, Aug. 18.
A French communiqué records progress north of the Bizschotte and Langemark Road and the recapture of trench elements on the night of the Meuse, where the line has been entirely re-established. A hundred and eleven aeroplanes executed various flights over the enemy lines yesterday, dropping 3,000 kilograms of projectiles on the aviation grounds at Comer, Frescati, Hapshem and Chambly and the railway stations of Frebourg-in-Briegan, Longueyon, Montmedy and Dun-sur-Meuse, and also on bivouacs at Spencourt Forest. Many explosions and fires were observed. Two of our machines are missing. Our aircraft of Aug. 18 bombed the railway station at Cortemarck resulting in a violent fire. We brought down seven German aeroplanes yesterday and eight others, fell in the enemy lines gravely damaged.

Germans Admit Loss of Langemark.

London, Aug. 18.
A wireless German official message states: There has been an increased artillery duel on the coast north-eastward of Ypres. The enemy launched in the afternoon a strong surprise local attack astride the Boesinghe and St. Aden railway, with the result that we lost Langemark but after severe fighting we occupied the bend in front of the village. We brought down 28 aeroplanes.

General Korniloff's Message.

London, Aug. 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: General Korniloff has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig: I have the honour to inform you that I have taken command of the Russian armies. I am convinced that on the re-establishment of strict discipline the Russian armies will devote all its powers at an early date to assist the efforts of the Allies towards the attainment of the common objects which unite us. Sir Douglas Haig replied assuring General Korniloff of the best wishes of himself and the British armies for the complete success of General Korniloff's great task, as well as their unshaken confidence in their Russian Allies under General Korniloff and the victory of the Allied cause.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SMALL NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, Aug. 18.
The Admiralty announces that light naval forces scouting at the German Bight on Thursday sighted an enemy destroyer. Fire was opened and the enemy was chased. She was repeatedly hit and set on fire but escaped through the mist over the minefield. Enemy minesweepers were severely damaged. We were unable to follow up to the engagement and another attacked after the action but both without result and our vessels were not damaged.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

London, Aug. 18.
Capt. Ferriero Simas, the Portuguese Military Attaché, has just returned from the Portuguese front in France. He says that the Portuguese troops were very content and had plenty of comforts and supplies and hitherto had not lost an inch of the ground entrusted to them. He added that the Portuguese troops had been mobilised for home service and in the Choluta notably in Africa where Portugal was bearing all the expenses of its own campaign.

THE UKRAINE QUESTION TEMPORARILY SETTLED.

London, Aug. 18.
The Russian Government has temporarily settled the Ukraine question over which there has been much trouble. A Council General will administer the country including the provinces of Kiev, Volynia, Podolia and Chernigoff until the Constituent Assembly decides the future of Little Russia. The Government appoints two members of the Council General and retains the power of a veto as regards legislation.

RUSSIANS RETIRE BEFORE TURKS.

London, Aug. 18.
A wireless Russian official message states: In the direction of Kharpout we occupied a series of villages. The Turks made an offensive against Bence and forced us to retire somewhat.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE NOT SPREADING.

London, Aug. 18.
Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, has received a cable from Sydney that the strike is not spreading. More workmen and tramwaymen are returning to work every day and the services are improving. There are more volunteers than are required to fill the vacancies. A full supply of meat and other food supplies is assured.

CHINA AND GERMANS.

Enemy Subjects' Position.

Peking, Aug. 18.
All the Austrian and German employees of the Government have been dismissed including over 120 Customs officials. Although the Government permits Germans to carry on peaceful occupations it is anticipated that the majority, who have hitherto been dependent on monthly salaries or on the German bank, will soon be compelled to ask to be interned owing to the lack of funds.

Chinese Press Endorses War Declaration.
Shanghai, Aug. 17.
The Chinese Press unanimously endorses the War Declaration and appeals for national unity.

TREASURY ROMANCE.

Story of Sir Samuel Lever.

The story of Mr. Samuel Hardman Lever, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, on whom the King has bestowed the honour of a K.C.B., is one of the romances of the war, and will stand in history as an illustration of the high patriotism of British subjects who were living outside the British Empire when war began.

Several well-deserved tributes to the ability of Mr. Lever have been paid in Parliament by Ministers, but hitherto the country has remained in absolute ignorance of the fact that Mr. Lever gave up his business after war broke out and came to England to volunteer his services to the country. After two years or so he is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, second in command, and will thus exercise a large share of influence over the whole sphere of State finance, and will, of course, be the Chancellor's adviser in drawing up Budgets.

When the war began, Mr. Lever was head of a great firm of accountants in America. His chief office was in New York, but he had branch offices in a string of the largest cities in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and controlled the large business of the kind in the country. This great business was the product of his own extraordinary capacity for finance, his shrewdness and clearheadedness. Mr. Lever, although for years one of the ablest business men in New York, is not an American. He was born in Liverpool, and

served his apprenticeship in England. When he had ended his apprenticeship he made up his mind to make his way in the world, and he decided that the best place to do it was America. The firm with which he was connected had a branch in New York. Mr. Lever went there. That was in 1883, more than thirty-three years ago.

America had not taken to accountants at that time, and Mr. Lever saw that there was a great field for the business. After a time he established his own firm, and his invaluable aid as an accountant was welcomed by some of the most important business concerns. One might expect that during the thirty-three years he would, for some reason or other, have adopted American citizenship. He preferred to remain a subject of the land in which he was born. Then the war came. Here was a rather more than middle-aged man, with business strings tying him to half a dozen large cities. One would have imagined that he would have gone on with his own business and offered the British Empire his warmest sympathy. What Mr. Lever did was to untie the strings, make arrangements for his business to be carried on in his absence—and come back to England to "do his bit."

Mr. Lever's ability was, of course, known among those who are in touch with the chief business affairs of New York. His own firm has an office in the City of London—and when he volunteered his services the Government gladly accepted them. The Munitions Department was

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 19.

Silver is firm.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

London, August 17.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. Hodge has been appointed Minister of Pensions and Mr. G. H. Roberts Minister of Labour. Sir Eric Geddes, the late Director-General of Recruiting, to be Minister of National Service, and Mr. G. J. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

London, August 18.

The ministerial appointments have aroused considerable interest. Mr. Wardle's promotion is regarded as a significant commentary on the Stockholm controversy, as it indicates a definite cleavage between Mr. Henderson and his parliamentary colleagues and Mr. Wardle's total disagreement with the pacifists.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 18.

The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps at Stettin has prohibited, in the interests of public safety, the holding of meetings in the city. "Vorwaerts" reports that the Socialist Party has protested to Dr. Michaelis against such prohibitions, which are reported from all parts of Germany. The mysterious distribution of handbills to German workers, urging a strike, continues. The financial organ "Frankfurter Zeitung" deplores the "independent attitude of the workers."

being set up, and Mr. Lever was appointed as a financial adviser. He subsequently became Assistant Financial Secretary. He took charge of the cost accounting department, which was formed in order to advise the Minister of Munitions on the cost of purchases and productions.

A gigantic business was leaping into existence, and Mr. Lever invented and built up machinery to keep a check on prices. His work was almost invaluable. Mr. Montagu, then Minister of Munitions, declared in the House of Commons last October that Mr. Lever's department saved the country "very many millions of pounds." That is an achievement of which any man might be proud. Mr. Lever brought contract prices down heavily. Large firms were found to be charging too much for shells, of which vast quantities were needed. Mr. Lever told them what the shells ought to cost. They replied, "Can't be done." He then invited them to show him their cost, but they declined. They preferred to bring down the price.

Today, Mr. Lever shares the Treasury helm with Mr. Bonar Law. It may be doubted whether the Treasury officials are quite used to hearing a distinctly American accent in the sacred rooms in Whitehall, but no Financial Secretary of the Treasury has ever more speedily won the regard of the Treasury people. Mr. Lever is a very strong man, but he has a pleasant way with him—the way of a man who has come in contact with the world, and not the rather cloistered habit of the man who has lived his life in Whitehall.

An outward look he is a man of middle height, with broad shoulders, deep chest, a head notable for its width and the roundness of its capacious brain box, dark, lively eyes, and a dogged chin. Save for a small moustache he is clean shaven; and his hair is dark. Mr. Lever has enlisted as a volunteer for the duration of the war. He works like a nigger, never declines to take a farthing of pay. His view is that it is for him to do his "bit," and that he can afford to do it for nothing.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. F. DE KOW YAN, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read Chinese characters and is possessed of a rare and accurate knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 110 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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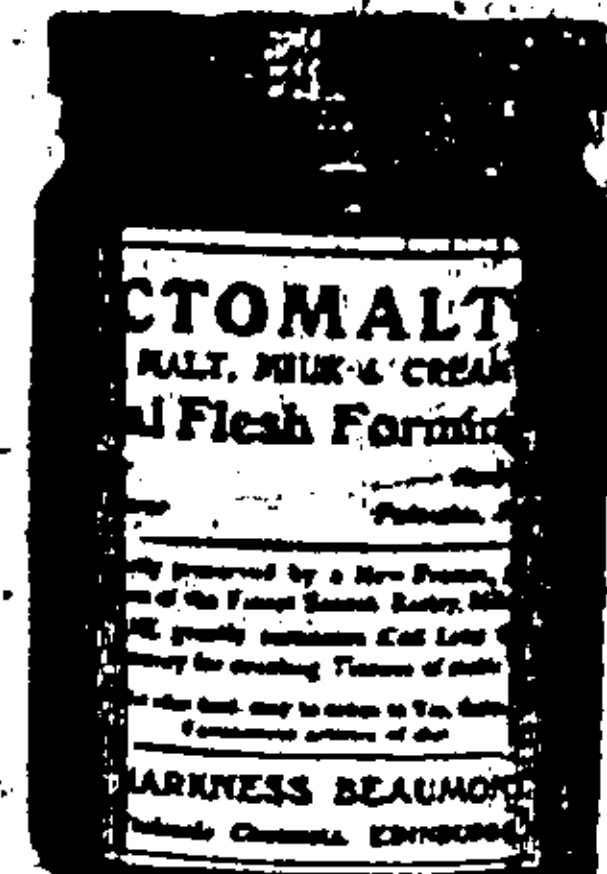
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GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese M. P. Pay.
 A proposal has been brought forward to increase the emoluments of members of both Houses of the Imperial Diet from ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 a year, and it is expected to be seriously considered at the next session of the Diet. The quinquennial increase of ¥1,000 a year, but so far there appears to be no likelihood of much opposition being raised to the passage of the measure.

Have 'Em.
 Rear Admiral C. D. Goodrich, of the United States Navy, advocates the hanging of the German submarine officers and crews when caught red handed. "Guilty," he says, "is personal, and it is idle to contend that they obeyed orders." Fifty years ago British officers would have strung up the first submarine captain they captured. Lord Cochrane also declared that if any ships attacked his ships he would hang the crews of any he caught. Sir Thomas Hardy, the friend of Nelson, made a similar declaration during the second American war.

Kobe's Drought.
 The spell of dry and extremely hot weather in Kobe which had lasted for 20 days was at last broken by the rain that arrived on Thursday afternoon, says the Japan Chronicle of August 4. Kobe has never experienced such trouble about water as has been experienced recently, and the vital necessity of water has been vividly brought home to half a million people. As far as the duration of the drought is concerned, 20 days can hardly be considered an extraordinarily long spell, but a continuance of a best-wet of over 95 degrees in the shade day after day for a couple of weeks in July is certainly extraordinary in the history of Kobe.

Administrative Reform in Chosen and Manchuria.
 As a result of the Government's decision to unify the administration of Chosen and those sections of Manchuria under Japanese control, and of the establishment of a Colonial Bureau, several important changes of officers and officials in Kwantung are announced. General Baron Nakamura Satou, Governor-General of Kwantung, has been dismissed from his position and Lieutenant-General Nakamura Yojiro appointed to succeed him. Mr. Shirani Takeshi, President of the Civil Administration Bureau of Kwantung, has been appointed President of the Colonial Bureau. Mr. Tachibana Shunkichi has been appointed Vice-President of the Colonial Bureau, and Mr. Sonoda Kwan, Mr. Tokano Kakichi, and Mr. Iriye Katsuhiko have been appointed secretaries of the Bureau. Mr. Shitomi Jiro, Secretary of the Government of Chosen, has been appointed Chief of the Railway Bureau of the Government of Chosen.

A Submarine Story.
 A dramatic story was told in the Admiralty Court of how two of his Majesty's patrol boats, the Fusilier and the Kinladie, drove off a German submarine which was about to torpedo a Swedish steamship, the Carrie, in the English Channel. The vessel had on board munitions for the French Government. The commanders, officers, and crew of the patrol boats, with the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty, claimed salvage remuneration for rescuing the steamer after she had been abandoned by her crew. On New Year's Day Lieut. L. Peel Massey, in command of the Fusilier, learned of the locality of the submarine, and went out with the Kinladie to hunt her out. They found the steamer with her crew already in the boats, which they had taken to the order of the German submarine commander. The submarine had fired two shots across the vessel's bows, but when the commander saw the trawlers making for him he ordered the Carrie's boats out of the way and dived. The crew of the Carrie, however, feared that he would return and blow them up, so he threatened, and they refused to go back to their ship, which was therefore abandoned. For the defendants it was argued that the service was not salvage at all. The vessel was not rescued from sea perils. Her jeopardy was due to war jeopardy from an enemy. His lordship reserved judgment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Pay.
At a meeting at Anderson's Hotel, London, of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union, a resolution was passed demanding an immediate increase of at least 200 per cent. in soldiers' and sailors' pay.

Prayers for Ireland.
The pastoral letter of Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, appointed to be read in all churches and chapels of the diocese on Trinity Sunday made the following special reference to Ireland:—"In the public prayers of these appointed days, and in your own private devotions during the coming weeks, a special place will certainly be given to the thought of all the issues that depend upon the Convention to be held in Ireland. Pray incessantly that God's light and guidance may be upon the sister nation, for the healing of the past and the sure hope of the future."

Lady's Engagement Ring.
Mr. Justice Shearman recently concluded the hearing in the King's Bench Division of the case in which Mr. Moss Jacobs, a driver in the R.G.A., sued the lady to whom he was engaged, Miss Fanny Davis, of Mile End, to recover a diamond engagement ring, etc. The judge gave judgment that the ring was given in consideration of the future marriage of the parties, and if the lady repudiated the contract she must return the ring. There would be judgment for the plaintiff on the claim, and the defendant's counter-claim for breach of promise would be dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.
The death is reported from Bombay of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Naoroji was the son of a Parsee priest, and was born at Bombay in September, 1825. He had the distinction of being the first Indian to be elected a member of Parliament, for he was returned as Liberal representative for Central Finsbury in 1892, his majority being only three. In 1895 he was defeated in that constituency by 805 votes, and in 1903 he contested the North Lambeth Division as a Liberal and Labour candidate, but polled only 733 votes. On three occasions—1886, 1893 and 1906—he was President of the Indian National Congress.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

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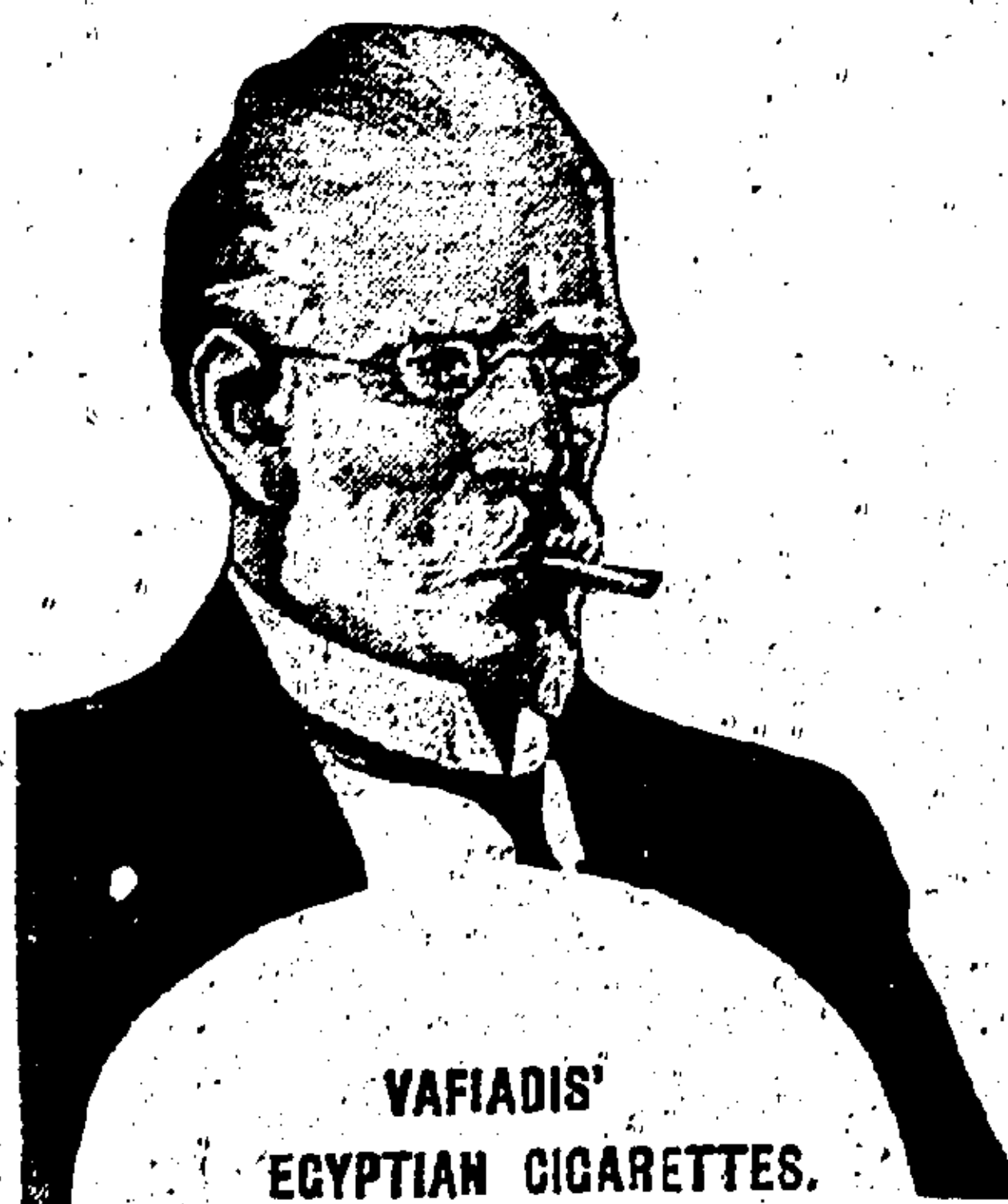
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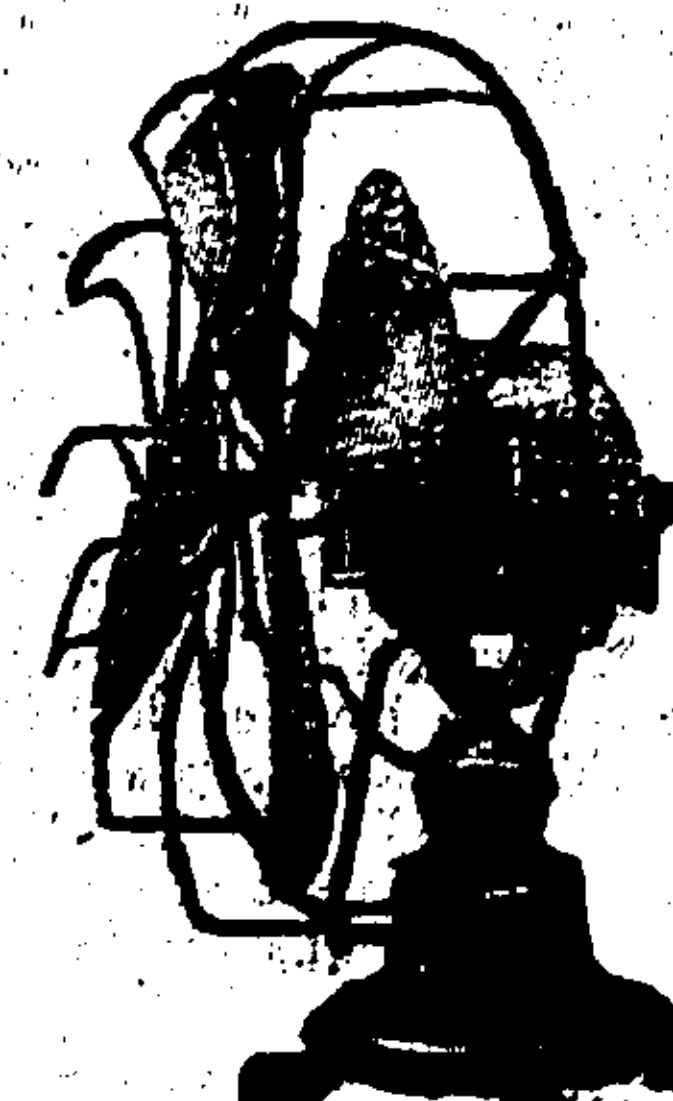
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1917.

PREMATURE PEACE PROPOSALS.

As was to be expected, Pope Benedict's second effort to restore peace to a war-stricken world has received universal consideration, but, from the reception which it has been given, it is apparent that the move, like its predecessor, is premature. However terrible the continuation of the struggle is—and its horrors become intensified every day that the war lasts—the time for peace has not yet come. Nor will the end be in sight until the Allies are much nearer the realization of the aims for which they took up arms. As the "spiritual head of a great Church, we can understand the Pope's burning anxiety to see an end put to the present holocaust, but we fear that, in his concern for the welfare of humanity in general, His Holiness has not sufficiently discriminated between the guilty and the innocent and has largely overlooked the basis of the struggle. As to the purity of his motives we have no doubt, but, as one of the French papers puts it, the first duty of a would-be arbiter of peace is to decide between good and bad. And it is in a failure to do this that the Pope's proposals have broken down.

One of the principal points which the Pope emphasises in the growing terrible of the war the longer it continues. The whole world is fully conscious of that fact, which is admittedly a reason why the conflict should be brought to a close as soon as it is humanly possible. But here we come to the question of responsibility. His Holiness rightly says that defenceless cities, quiet villages and innocent inhabitants have been stricken with desolation and death. But who has willed this? Assuredly not the Allies. They did not start the war; it was not they who, oblivious of the sufferings which would be entailed, flung Europe into the greatest catastrophe which has ever fallen on the world and who converted peaceful countries into bloody battlefields. Indeed, the Entente nations strove might and main to avert the disaster, but Germany had willed war, and war it had to be. It is when the Pope comes down to concrete suggestions that he fails to appreciate the rightful aspect of the situation. He talks of "a reciprocal restitution of occupied territories," and puts forward a proposal which, if carried into effect, would mean a reversion to the status quo ante bellum. He even advocates the application of the principle of "mutual liquidation" to the payment of war costs. Putting the ordinary meaning to these words, it is that the war shall cease now, that Germany shall evacuate the territories which she has occupied during the conflict, that the Allies shall hand back the German Colonies, and that each nation shall bear its own burden of war costs. Expressed otherwise, the Allies must be willing to go back to the conditions which existed before war broke out, while the nations which have been responsible for the war and all its horrors must not in any way be punished for their unspeakable crimes, the only condition being that they, in common with the other nations of the world, shall agree to a policy of disarmament.

Such a peace, we need hardly say, will in no wise meet the righteous demand of the Allies, which is that the arch enemy shall be required to make reparation, so far as that is possible, for all the misery and suffering which he has brought to peoples whose one desire was to live in peace. Full compensation can never be made. The lives of innocent women and children and those of the flower of Allied manhood cannot be brought back, nor can the priceless treasures of art which the Germans have ruthlessly destroyed ever be replaced. But enemy nations can be punished and made to realize the enormity of their crimes; and that is the task to which the Allies are setting themselves. With the Pope's expressed desire to ensure future peace and liberty by treating territorial and political questions so that their solution shall conform to the people's aspirations, the Allies are in complete agreement. That is the cause for which they want to war. But, before that end is realised, Germany must be beaten, and, having been beaten, must be compelled to make amends for her unpardonable sins. Not until that prospect is in sight can the Allies sheathe the sword. Germany, we know, would welcome a peace on the basis of the Pope's proposals. The Allies assuredly would not.

The Railway Trouble.

The selfishness and avarice of certain sections of our working class are well illustrated in the threatened strike of railwaymen on the question of an eight-hour day, concerning which some revelations are made in to-day's telegrams. The sinners on this occasion are the members of what is known as the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the only satisfactory feature of the matter is that the trouble is confined to this little group of men. The National Union of Railwaymen, we are told, is not concerned in the movement, for its members realise that the demand made is being put forward merely for the benefit of a disgruntled few, and not in the interests of railwaymen as a whole. In the midst of a great war, the maintenance of our railway service is a first essential, but the work-shops apparently take little heed of that fact. All they want is less work, and in order to attain that end they are quite prepared to jeopardise our access to the war.

Grasping Traitors. What the dissatisfied railwaymen do not, or will not, see is that a movement of this kind, while being possible of realisation during peace, cannot be encouraged during war time. The conceding of fewer hours means the employment of more men to do the work, and we should have thought it would be apparent to the most ignorant that these are days when the nation has no labour to spare. The railwaymen, we are told, have observed a loyal trace throughout the war, but that trace is now endangered by a little knot of discontents who are placing their own considerations before the needs of the State. Such an attitude cannot be too strongly condemned. The triviality of the demand makes the sin all the greater. There is, seemingly, no quarrel with the rate of pay which these men earn; it is all a matter of the precious eight-hour day. We wonder what our gallant Tommies will think of their countrymen when they hear of this latest movement. They would no doubt appreciate an eight-hour day, if they could get it. But for them it is a matter of fight, fight, fight at all and every hour of the day and night. They do not grumble. That is because they are patriots first and everything else last. But they surely will have cause to complain if, after doing their utmost to secure victory, they see final triumph delayed by a grasping group of their fellow-countrymen who refuse to work more than eight hours a day.

Germany's Latest Vagaries. The German Press has, of course, been commenting upon the Pope's peace proposals, and in the land of the Modern Hun, it would appear, they have not been everywhere received with favour. Some of the comments, however, are in striking contrast when compared with utterances made by the German press and by German officials at the beginning of the war. For instance, it is well known that the late Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, stated explicitly that Germany had no intention of subjugating Belgium. Now, we have the *Cologne Gazette* stating that it "refuses to accept the Pope's proposals for the restoration of territories, declaring that Belgium and Northern France are much more valuable to Germany than the German Colonies." This appears to be conclusive proof that Germany's plans of aggression have included at least the intention of adding Belgium to the German Empire, for the purpose, no doubt, of extending the German coast line. The German, in his arrogance, seems to be wholly oblivious of the fact that there is as little likelihood of his retaining either Belgium or Northern France as there is of him receiving back his former Colonies. The former are gradually being wrested from him, while the latter have passed away for ever. The *Cologne Gazette* pathetically asks: "What about our world trade and the property of German merchants everywhere?" Were the German Press and the German people not so blind to the actual state of affairs at present existing, they should have no difficulty in understanding that Germany, by her own insatiable folly and ambition, has gone far towards destroying both.

DAY BY DAY.

A PERSON UNDER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE IS ALMOST ALWAYS VERY CRITICAL. I BELIEVE THAT IS AT THE ROOT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE.—Lord Hugh Cecil.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the acceptance of the Greek Premiership by M. Venizelos.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s.11.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Threw Himself from Verandah. A Chinese girl, aged 18, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received by throwing herself from the second floor of 12F, Praya East.

False Pretences. A Chinese carpenter was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, to three months' hard labour for obtaining \$20 from his employer by false pretences.

Volunteer Reserves. Order No. 47, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., states:—Pouches will be worn by all ranks on the parade for Tuesday, 21st, and Friday, 24th instant.

Religious Meeting. The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesday at 5 p.m., and will be conducted by the Rev. O. L. Cooper Hunt, O. F. The meeting is open to all women.

Attempted Suicide. The police report that a Chinese, aged 62, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. He was seen to throw himself into the harbour. It was found that the old man had no fixed place of abode.

Pocket Picked. For picking a purse from a man's pocket in Connaught Road Central yesterday, an unemployed Chinese, who appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy this morning, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour.

While the Steeper Slept. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who was credited with having stolen a blanket from beneath the head of a coolie who was asleep on the Praya, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Bather Robbed. Mr. E. L. Swinfield, a clerk at the Supreme Court, was bathing at the North Point beach on Sunday morning and whilst he was in the water some dishonest person must have entered the bathed, for when he came out he missed a pair of gold sleeve links, valued at \$12.

Cleverly Concealed. When a Chinese went aboard the s.s. Nambou, a West River boat, yesterday, he was searched by one of the ship's guard, and tied round his back was a flat tin, found to contain six tins of prepared opium. The man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and, having nothing to say, was fined \$500, or six months' hard labour.

Child Drowned. The coxswain of the Tai On steam ferry launch, running from Hongkong to Sham Shui Po, has reported to the Police that, owing to the wish of his boat, a small sampan, in which were a woman and two children, capsized. He went to their rescue and succeeded in picking up the woman and one child, but a four-year-old child was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Are you a Good Man? At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing a frying pan from the Officers' Mess 74th Punjab. Evidence was given by a sepoy to the effect that he saw the man with a pole trying to fish the frying pan out of the kitchen. He succeeded in getting the pan upon the pole, but then it dropped and made a noise. The defendant ran away, but witness chased him and effected an arrest. The defendant stated that he was only walking in the vicinity when he was suddenly arrested. His Worship asked him if he could get anybody to say that he was a good man, and defendant spoke of two men who would come and speak on his behalf. Accordingly the case was adjourned until to-morrow to permit of the friends' attendance.

THE OPIUM CASE.

Important Statement of Government's Attitude.

Before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Justice Judge, (Mr. Justice Gomers), the Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, to-day explained why the Government took the action they did in the big opium case which has been occupying the time of the Court for some months, in which the Official Receiver claims from Lee Hy-san and Ma Chi-ang, merchants, for the return of 100 chests of opium, or their equivalent in value.

The Attorney General, in his explanation, said:—I am instructed by the Government to make clear to the Court the position of the Government in this matter. The Government have only one object in view, namely, to see that justice is done in this case, on whichever side justice may lie. The case first came directly to the notice of the Government in the form of a representation to the effect that the Official Receiver, owing to lack of funds, was unable to continue the proceedings. It was pointed out that, in consequence of the extraordinary length of the proceedings, the shareholder who was providing the funds for the Official Receiver had, in supporting the winding up proceedings and the present action, already spent a considerable fortune, and the whole of his resources at present available. It was also pointed out that the action was probably about to be dismissed, part heard, and that the shareholder in question would perhaps be ordered to pay the defendant's heavy costs, solely because he could find no more money for the prosecution of the action; whereas from the facts disclosed in the course of the proceedings it appeared to be manifestly in the interests of public justice that the case should be carried to a conclusion one way or the other.

When the facts disclosed in the winding up proceedings, and the charges which have been made in the present case, were thus brought to the knowledge of the Government, they were of opinion that the charges made, whether true or false, were such as to demand investigation by the Criminal Courts at the earliest opportunity. They accordingly decided to institute criminal proceedings against two of the defendants in this action and such proceedings have been commenced. The intention of the Government was to proceed with these charges forthwith, but having regard to the view expressed by your Lordships against the continuance of the criminal proceedings during the pendency of the civil action, the Government have decided not to proceed at present with the criminal proceedings which will thus remain in suspense. It must, however, be understood that the criminal proceedings are not abandoned. As regards the civil proceedings, it appears to the Government, upon the material before it, that it is not in the interests of public justice that the case should be dismissed without a decision, because the plaintiff cannot find the necessary funds to continue it. The Government proposes, therefore, to charge upon public funds the responsibility for the future costs of the Official Receiver, and for such costs as the Court may award against him if the defendants prove unsuccessful. It should be understood that the position of the Government will be that of a guarantor of the persons who originally guaranteed the Official Receiver. These persons will still remain primarily liable to the Official Receiver for all the costs which he may have to bear or pay, and will be liable to reimburse the Government for any costs the Government may have to bear or pay on behalf of the Official Receiver. The Government has instructed me to state their position in the matter thus fully to your Lordships, in order that it may be clearly and publicly understood that in intervention, with the use of public money, in the civil proceedings is not due to any prejudice or formed opinion as to the merits of the plaintiff's case, nor to any desire to protect or indemnify the Official Receiver; but that it is taking its present action solely because of and in defence to your Lordships' expressed view that the criminal proceedings should remain in abeyance until the civil action is concluded. The shareholder that I have referred to is wholly unable at present to provide any further funds for the prosecution of the action, and the course which has been taken by the Government is, therefore, the only practicable method of at once giving effect to your Lordships' view and accomplishing the object of the Government of seeing justice done.

Mr. Alabaster, on behalf of the defendants, said he would like to say that the defendants welcomed the fact that the Government had undertaken to finance one of the parties in the action, so as to see that the issues of this case could be tried to a finish, because the plaintiff had chosen to launch civil proceedings against these defendants, involving serious charges, which the defendants felt they could wholly refute. Were these proceedings to remain undecided, the defendants would suffer serious damage to their credit, and it was only right that the issue should be tried so that it would not be allowed to be in the mouth of anyone to say:—"We might have proved this charge if only we had money enough." Now the Government was financing the plaintiff, the defendants wished to meet this charge, and their one regret was that the Crown was ill-advised in trying to get these issues decided in another way. This other way was now not to be proceeded with. The fact that these criminal proceedings had been started had inflicted a great hardship in this case. The defendants were all men of business, and their credit was a tremendous asset, and to have criminal charges hanging over them was monstrous and oppressive. They were anxious that these cases should go on, and they fully hoped to clear themselves before all the world, and then be in possession of such rights as against those who had launched this prosecution, as the law would give them. Although an officer of the Court was nominally plaintiff in the charges were made by his witnesses, and the defendants would answer for the charges.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Mr. F. E. Davis.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. F. E. Davis, a well-known member of the American community, which took place early on Saturday morning, came as a sad surprise to his many friends, by whom he was known to have apparently been in the very best of health for some time past. The deceased was the owner of one of the finest yachts in the harbour, and it was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. Davis to sleep on board in the hot weather. On Friday evening the deceased gentleman seemed to be in perfectly good health and even attended a dinner party with some friends. On Saturday morning, however, he was taken suddenly ill and passed away on-board before the arrival of a doctor. Death was due to heart failure. The deceased was of a cheery and generous disposition and will be greatly missed by all his friends. The deepest sympathy is felt for the widow. There are no children.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the time the cortege was to pass the Monument, a great many of the deceased's friends arrived too late for the service. The large number who attended and the beautiful wreaths sent, were an ample index of the general esteem in which the deceased was held. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the first part of the service being in the chapel.

The deceased had been in Hongkong just over three years and established the business of Messrs. Davis and Co., manufacturers' agents.

As to the merits of the plaintiff's case, nor to any desire to protect or indemnify the Official Receiver; but that it is taking its present action solely because of and in defence to your Lordships' expressed view that the criminal proceedings should remain in abeyance until the civil action is concluded. The shareholder that I have referred to is wholly unable at present to provide any further funds for the prosecution of the action, and the course which has been taken by the Government is, therefore, the only practicable method of at once giving effect to your Lordships' view and accomplishing the object of the Government of seeing justice done.

Mr. Alabaster, on behalf of the defendants, said he would like to say that the defendants welcomed the fact that the Government had undertaken to finance one of the parties in the action, so as to see that the issues of this case could be tried to a finish, because the plaintiff had chosen to launch civil proceedings against these defendants, involving serious charges, which the defendants felt they could wholly refute. Were these proceedings to remain undecided, the defendants would suffer serious damage to their credit, and it was only right that the issue should be tried so that it would not be allowed to be in the mouth of anyone to say:—"We might have proved this charge if only we had money enough." Now the Government was financing the plaintiff, the defendants wished to meet this charge, and their one regret was that the Crown was ill-advised in trying to get these issues decided in another way. This other way was now not to be proceeded with. The fact that these criminal proceedings had been started had inflicted a great hardship in this case. The defendants were all men of business, and their credit was a tremendous asset, and to have criminal charges hanging over them was monstrous and oppressive. They were anxious that these cases should go on, and they fully hoped to clear themselves before all the world, and then be in possession of such rights as against those who had launched this prosecution, as the law would give them. Although an officer of the Court was nominally plaintiff in the charges were made by his witnesses, and the defendants would answer for the charges.

The attempt of the Office of Works to restrict smoking in Government offices, would have pleased Palmerston. "Fam" did not like smoking, and was annoyed by the perfume of stale tobacco clinging to the dispatches from a certain Embassy that he had a notice sent to the Ambassador, with instructions to prohibit it—prohibiting the Embassy clerks and officials to smoke when at their work.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

May one venture to point out (writes a correspondent to a Manchester paper) that it was not the British but the Zulus, who, according to the gentleman of the press in Sir J. M. Barrie's "When a Man's Single," captured "Umbrage"? But the incident belongs, in reality, to the history and not to the fiction of the press, and was actually the work of Thomas Dennis Kendall, a journalist on the staff of the *Hall Morning News*, in 1874. Kendall had formerly been on the *Hall Packet*, and, knowing the way in which late news was dealt with at the office of the latter paper, he contrived that a message—apparently from the telegraph office—should reach the *Packet* early on a Friday morning announcing, under the heading of "The War in Denmark," that "the enemy had taken Umbrage." "Umbrage" was given as in the centre of the North Sea, and its population and other particulars were added. The plot succeeded, and "The Taking of Umbrage" was the talk of the town over the week end. Kendall was dismissed from the *Morning News* on account of his joke, but he quickly found work on the *Socialist* and later was connected with the Press Association.

The family of Count Maritz Esterhazy, Hungary's new Prime Minister, is probably the richest in the Austrian Empire, and its estates, though diminished in recent times, still exceed the whole of Ireland in extent, and include twenty-one country seats, sixty market towns, and over 400 villages.

With the publication of "A Feast of Lanterns," a selection from the Chinese classical poets, Mr. John Murray has completed his fiftieth volume in "The Wisdom of the East" Series. Captain Cranmer Byng, the author, is an enthusiastic student of the old Chinese mystic Lao Tzu whose Quietist philosophy had so great an influence on the Russian people.

In the division lobby of the House of Commons recently two members who were giving their votes to women's suffrage were introduced to one another and talked cordially together. They had sat in the same House for fifteen years, and had faced one another across the floor for most of the time. One was Mr. Balfour and the other Mr. Devlin. They had been introduced, as it were, by women, whose cause had brought them together. They strolled up the lobby and left it together. The meeting aroused many thoughts in the minds of old Parliamentarians. Another incident typical of these strange times was the appearance of the Countess Markievicz with her sister, Miss Eva Gore-Booth, on the terrace of the House eating strawberries and cream. The Countess Markievicz was one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of Easter week, and was first condemned to death, the sentence being reduced to imprisonment. She had just been released under the amnesty.

The wife of an employee of the Social Printing Office recently attempted to commit suicide by biting off her own tongue. Thanks to first aid given, says the "Social Press," her life will be saved, but will be worth living for a woman without a tongue?

The venerable jokes about cabbage and hay madness have become a sad and serious reality in Germany, owing to the scarcity and high cost of genuine tobacco, says the *Associated Press*. The latest tobacco substitute authorised by German authorities was composed of strawberry-leaves, lavender blossoms and sandalwood.

The attempt of the Office of Works to restrict smoking in Government offices, would have pleased Palmerston. "Fam" did not like smoking, and was annoyed by the perfume of stale tobacco clinging to the dispatches from a certain Embassy that he had a notice sent to the Ambassador, with instructions to prohibit it—prohibiting the Embassy clerks and officials to smoke when at their work.

THE V. R. C.

An Enjoyable Night Fete.

The revival of the night swimming fete held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night proved that the idea is a very popular one, as was evident from the large crowd of spectators which gathered to see the sports and by the gratifying number of entrants in the various events. The Committee of the Club had spared no pains to make the affair a success and the premises were illuminated by arc lamps, while, to make the scene still more picturesque, flags and bunting had been arranged with a lavish hand. At intervals during the evening an excellent string band rendered delightful selections of music. As is usual at these sports, the Committee worked hard, but special mention should be made of Mr. R. C. Witcomb, who was indefatigable as Hon. Secretary. The following officials had charge of the arrangements:—Judges.—Messrs A. Silva Netto, J. Rodger, T. Meek, J. Lyon, H. P. Smith and H. Bain. Starter.—Mr. A. B. Alver. Announcer.—Mr. R. O. Witcomb. Timekeepers.—Messrs T. Meek, F. D. Bain and H. Bain. The results were as follows:—

Two Lengths Handicap.—Heat 1: S. C. Knight and F. L. Silva. Heat 2: Gr. Moody and Br. Watson. Heat 3: Lt. Thornehill and Br. Hooper. Final.—1, Moody (35 3/5 sec.); 2, Watson (32 2/5 sec.).

High Dive.—1, H. Ager; 2, J. M. Silva.

Boys' Two Length Handicap.—Heat 1: D. Leing and D. Noronha. Heat 2: H. Ager and A. Botelho. Final: 1, Noronha (rec. 18); 2, Ager (rec. 6). Time:—45-2/5 sec.

Ladies' Nomination.—1, A. Ribeiro; 2, Lt. Thomas. Team Race.—1, R. C. Witcomb's team; 2, J. R. Johnston's team. In addition to the above, there was an interesting polo match, in which the Whites beat the Blues by 6 goals to 2. All the events were keenly contested, the two lengths handicap for boys providing much excitement. Lying got home second in the final, but he was disqualified for a unintentional foul.

The evening was in every way a success, and it is hoped that further events of the kind will be arranged.

MR. FRED COYNE.

An Amusing War Letter.

Theatre-goers in the Far East will remember Mr. Fred Coyne of the Bandman Opera Company. Mr. Coyne is now a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Army, and recently in a letter to a friend in Manila he wrote:—"I don't know whether you have heard about it, but there is some trouble going on in France and other places in Europe. It has been going on for some time now, and as I am thoroughly fed up with reading about it in the papers to the almost total exclusion of all interesting news—I have associated myself with several New Zealanders out here, and we are going to put a stop to the whole thing even if we have to use violent measures."

"The better to further the objects of our club or society, we have adopted a special costume. I have had my photograph taken in it and enclose a copy. The title of the picture is, 'I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier.' Or 'Who said Wilhelm? You will be glad to know that in the process of training for the affair we're going it. I have shed some entirely superfluous flesh—sweated out much beer—and have generally hardened up and cast away 10 years which had somehow ticked themselves on to my life. "I am earnestly devoting myself to the study of an amusing game played with a long knife fastened to the end of a short rifle. The object of the game is to push the blade into your opponent's lunch before he gets it on you—if you do this success, fully you score and win the game."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Company Parades. The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, August 21.—No. 2 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Wednesday, August 22.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, August 23.—No. 2 Company.

No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

Macao Volunteer Corps.

Permission has been granted for members of the Police Reserve to proceed to Macao on Saturday, the 25th August, in response to the invitation received from the Officer Commanding Macao Volunteer Corps.

Uniform white; no arms to be carried.

The list of names of those proceeding to Macao is posted in the Hall of the Headquarters Club.

Band. The band will accompany the detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th instant.

As previously ordered, the band will play at North Point on Saturday, the 1st September prox., 9 p.m.

Drummers and Buglers. The drummers and buglers will accompany the detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th instant.

Practices at 6.30 p.m.—Monday, August 27; Wednesday, August 22; Wednesday, August 28.

The drummers and buglers will play at North Point on Saturday, the 1st September prox., at 9 p.m.

No. 2 Company. During the absence of Inspector A. E. S. Alves on leave, the command of No. 2 Company will be taken over by Inspector Silva Netto, as from 20th August, 1917.

Inspection, Thursday, August 30. The attention of all Chief and Staff Inspectors is called to a Notice posted at Headquarters Club.

Strength. Joined.—No. 2 Section, P. C. 676 J. C. H. L. Smith.

WITHOUT APPETITE.

Loss of appetite is a sure sign of ill-health.

Those who take Dr. Williams' pink pills as a tonic invariably say that an improvement in health began with a noticeable increase in the appetite. When you are sick and your vitality is low your appetite fails. Nothing tastes good. You take no pleasure in your meals. Under such circumstances, to enjoy good digestion is impossible.

Dr. Williams' pink pills tone up the entire system and enrich the blood—good red blood being essential to normal digestion. The glands that secrete the digestive fluids are strengthened, not merely stimulated, and you once more enjoy a good appetite. Looking forward with pleasure to meal time is the first sign of returning health, strength and vitality.

What to eat, then becomes a problem, and it is solved by the Diet Book to be obtained free on request (a post card will do) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

It gives the relative digestibility of different foods, gives the proper diet in various diseases, and is a handy book to have.

You will do well to begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people at once, getting them from your local chemist, or direct from the above address, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, which prices include postage.

HOT WEATHER HEAD-ACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative, which act so gently a nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the via, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

HARD FACTS FOR HUNS.

German Professor's Demand for a Lloyd George!

"Wanted—a Lloyd George!" is the heading prefixed to an article in the Munich Nachrichten by Professor Brentano, one of Germany's famous economists, and a prominent Bavarian scientist, writes the Daily Express special correspondent.

Referring to the talent for organisation revealed in England, he tells the Germans a few bitter truths about their own "superiority" and their continual self-admiration. "We are supposed," he writes, "to be the first organisers in the world. Meanwhile England has created an army of millions out of nothing, thus showing a genius for organisation with which nobody in Germany, much to our disadvantage credited her."

"Even more admirable is that which has been done in England regarding agriculture. Mr. Lloyd George, with ruthless energy, started to turn unutilised lands into cornfields, and uncountable agricultural machines have been secured by him. While we are still discussing agricultural theories, he sees to it that steam ploughs turn deserts into cornfields. This is admirable, and should induce us to change our self-complacency into self-reform."

"Could not we also find a Lloyd George to get us the ploughs we need without listening to bureaucratic objections?"

Two years ago Professor Brentano would have been shot for writing such an article.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"van WAERWYCK."

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 26th August, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, whence they will be examined by Messrs Goddard and Douglas on the 24th August, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1917.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

A MEETING will be held at the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant at 6 P.M.

All Clubs interested in the coming season's cricket are invited to attend.

E. H. TAYLER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company, to 30th June, 1917, with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be conveniently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Manager and Secretary. Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HIGH EXCHANGE

We beg to announce that from to-day's date an Exchange Rebate will be put into operation.

The Rebate will be allowed upon every complete sum of one Dollar and will be announced daily in one of our Store windows.

No Rebate will be allowed off Sale Prices.

AUGUST, 20TH 1917.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

20, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJIKEMBANG."

having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 25th August, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th August 1917, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable BOOK-KEEPER required. Application with testimonials to be addressed to B. x No. 1131 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

OUR ADVERTISING HAS DRIVING POWER

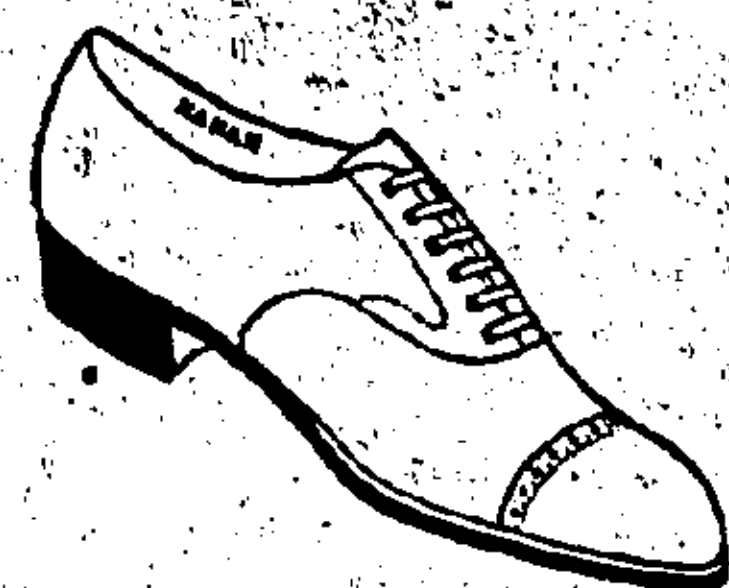
NONE HAMMER HOME LIKE THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY DOES.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Manager and Secretary. Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL 468 ALEXANDRA, BUI GING

HANAN SHOES.



Quality and fit are the prime reasons for their world-wide popularity.

STOCKED IN BLACK, TAN and WHITE.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

AND

KEEP COOL.

WE STOCK IT IN

SHIRTS IN TWO WEIGHTS:

LIGHT AND MEDIUM.

UNDERWEAR

IN SHAPES THAT

BUTTON ALL DOWN,

ATHLETIC STYLE TO SLIP OVER HEAD,

AND THE

POPULAR SHAPE IN

COMFORTABLE WELL FITTING GARMENTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2573 | Your Eyes. | Tenor. |
| | Lolita | |
| 2619 | Dear Devon Lass. | Baritone. |
| | A Dinder Courtship. | |
| 2665 | Deep in My Heart. | Contralto. |
| | Loves's Garden of Roses. | |
| 2579 | Until. | Tenor. |
| | The Garden of Your Heart. | |
| 2365 | The Somerset Farmer. | Baritone. |
| | Bashful Tom. | |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, D'S VOEUX ROAD,

TEL 1332.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George V" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The Situation Unchanged.

London, August 17. Sir Albert Stanley met the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to-day and repeated the pledge which he gave yesterday, that Government control of the railways would continue for a period after the war. Immediately hostilities had ceased, the men's demands for a shorter day could be advanced, and the Government would give them sympathetic consideration. After an interview, the Secretary said the situation was unchanged. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the Secretary of the more important National Union of Railwaymen, is still confident that they will refuse to support the strikers.

KAISER VISITS STAY-AT-HOME FLEET.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen quotes a German official message to the effect that the Kaiser has visited Wilhelmshaven and the North Sea and Heligoland Fleets.

GERMANY SEIZES SIAMESE PROPERTY.

London, August 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the seizure of all property in Germany belonging to the Kingdom of Siam or to Siamese subjects is officially announced in Berlin.

THE GREEK ARMY.

To be Increased and Equipped Within Four Months.

Rome, July 11.—The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined to-day by Charles O. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece. M. Jonnart has reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the representatives of the Entente Powers at their forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, which includes the abdication of King Constantine, and important reforms which he expects to carry out under the new regime of Premier Venizelos. In an interview with the Associated Press, M. Jonnart gave an outline of the proposed constructive measures and the part which the United States would have in the reconstruction of Greece on a strong basis. He said: "Now that the transition from the old regime is accomplished, we shall proceed at once to the important work of reconstruction. One of the first measures in that direction will be complete reorganization of the Greek army, so as to make it worthy of the situation. It is proposed to increase the present strength of the army, amounting to three divisions, to ten divisions. M. Venizelos and our military advisers are confident that this increase and the complete equipment of the army can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months. "Concerning recruiting there can be no doubt. This will remain wholly with M. Venizelos and the Greeks. In the matter of munitions, heavy artillery and other supplies and equipment the co-operation of France and Great Britain will be required. Our military advisers who accompany me have exact details in regard to just what this equipment must be in order to make the new Greek divisions thoroughly effective, and I am confident this branch of the reconstructive work will be carried out rapidly. The army is being reorganized on a most efficient basis. "After being torn by internal dissension for the last two years, Greece finds her financial resources sadly depleted, and she needs and expects friendly co-operation and assistance of those great Powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended on for the army reorganization, and in the same way we shall hope to have the powerful assistance of the United States in the civil branch, in realizing effective reorganization. America's co-operation will be a most precious factor. "M. Jonnart next outlined important constitutional and Parliamentary reforms which it is proposed to carry out. "The constitutional reforms have now been actually drawn

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

A Threatened Strike. New York, August 13.—Carpenters in the employ of the federal government in the erection of cantonments and hangars threaten to strike because of the fact that non-union men are employed on the same jobs. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labour has protested against any such unpatriotic step on the part of organized labour. Russia Needs no More Soldiers. Washington, August 13.—All members of the American commission to Petrograd, with the exception of the single specialist on that body, oppose the sending of American troops to the Russian front, believing that what Russia most needs is organization and not troops.

Anti-Draft Leaders go to Washington.

Washington, August 13.—Many anti-draft agitators have arrived here to formulate a protest against calling to the colours the men whose names were drawn for military service last month. The number includes Professor Broughton of the University of California.

More Officials Leave Philippines.

Thirty-two more American officials and employees of the insular government, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, were separated from the service during the month of July just closed, according to an announcement made at the office of the director of civil service yesterday, most of them having been retired under the provisions of the Omnibus act. During the same period five American officials and employees were granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States.

Sale of Old Cannon.

An interesting sale took place at the Assistant District Officer's Office, Post Office Buildings, this morning, when 57 old iron cannon, lying near the Police Station, Tuguegarao, were disposed of by auction. The cannon were old Chinese weapon and were worth only their metal value. The apex price of the lot was \$1,000, but the eventual purchaser paid over \$2,900 for them.

up," he said. "The Constitution will settle the question concerning the abdication of the former King and his eldest son, and the succession of Alexander, by making it clear and specific that this abdication and succession were effective and permanent."

The Entente commissioner spoke with satisfaction of the dramatic series of events which recently were brought about so quickly under his direction—the abdication of Constantine, the retirement of the reactionary Ministry, the summoning of M. Venizelos, the creation of a new regime with M. Venizelos at the head, and, finally, the sweeping into exile of the dangerous elements which had provoked discord for two years.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Fairly Heavy Calendar.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) the August Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, the calendar being a fairly heavy one. It contains several serious charges, the chief of which is that in which three Indians are indicted on a charge of the murder of an Indian Sergeant of the Kowloon Dockyard Police. There was also a case of throwing corrosive fluid, one of robbery, two of kidnapping and three of disobeying the banishment laws.

Indian Murder Case.

Before the business of the Court commenced, Mr. F. C. Jenkin said he was appearing in the Indian murder case, which had become commonly known as the Dockyard murder case, in which three Indians were charged with the murder of a sergeant in the Dockyard Police. He had an application to make, that the case be taken at the next Criminal Sessions. The people most concerned in the application were the men charged, and they were willing to remain in Victoria Gaol for the period, if his Lordship was willing to grant the application.

The Chief Justice:—On what ground do you make the application? Mr. Jenkin:—On the ground that the men concerned desire my services, and I cannot give them this Sessions.

The Chief Justice:—I am always willing to assist counsel in any way in my power, as you know Mr. Jenkin, but in this I do not see my way. The usual practice is to fix a day for the hearing. If I granted the application, I am afraid that it would be creating a precedent. The Attorney General may be able to help you.

Mr. Jenkin conferred with the Attorney General, and later said that he could receive no help in that direction, and the only alternative was to ask for a day to be fixed for the hearing.

It was eventually decided that the case should come up for hearing on Thursday week at 10.30.

Another Application. Mr. Alabaster asked for the fixing of a day for the hearing of a case in which a man was charged with kidnapping and for whom he was appearing. He had only just been instructed in the case, and had, as a matter of fact, only just received a copy of the pleadings.

A day was fixed for the hearing. Returned Banishmentes Sentenced. Man Teuk was indicted on a charge of returning from life banishment, to which he pleaded guilty.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, stated that the man was found in Robinson Road and was charged with larceny, for which offence he was sent to prison for three months' hard labour. He was at present undergoing that term. He had been banished twice: He gave no reason or excuse for his return.

Prisoner:—I wish your Lordship to deal with me leniently in this matter.

The Chief Justice:—You have pleaded guilty to returning from banishment, and the laws of this Colony have made it a serious offence. You will go to prison for three years.

Ho On was indicted on a charge of returning from banishment before the expiration of his time.

Mr. Wakeman said that he had returned from banishment several times. For returning the last time he gave as his reason the fact that his mother was seriously ill and was expected to die. His Lordship asked prisoner if there was any truth in his statement that his mother was expected to die and if that was why he came back.

Prisoner, who entered the dock armed with a handkerchief, and who wept copiously throughout the proceedings, said that that was the truth. He was sorry that he could not prove it and he did not think the Police would be able to help in the matter. He came into Hongkong for money from some claspmen so that he could buy medicine to heal his mother who was in the country.

His Lordship, in sentencing prisoner to three years' hard labour, said he had returned from

HONGKONG MAN'S BRAVERY.

Capt. Benbow Rowe Awarded Military Cross

The list of honours and awards for distinguished conduct published in the Times of June 17 contains the following:—Awarded the Military Cross, Captain Oswald Stanhope Benbow Rowe, K.O. Shropshire Light Infantry. He took command of two companies and gallantly led them to their objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

Captain Rowe, who is a brother of Mrs. W. G. Worcester, will be remembered as a member of the H.K.V.C. and one of the staff of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. He obtained leave to proceed home, receiving his commission in Hongkong in December, 1914.

Submission of Formosan Aborigines.

A Taihoku despatch dated July 30th reads:—The aborigines at Shikato, Shiochiku, Taiwan, noted for their ferociousness, who have long maintained an attitude of opposition to the Japanese police forces, have recently expressed their willingness to place themselves under the rule of the Japanese authorities. The expeditionary forces stationed near the district named have in consequence been disbanded. The Japanese authorities have had to make heavy sacrifices to obtain this happy result.

banishment four times and he could hardly imagine that his mother's illness was the cause of the offence on every occasion.

Prisoner:—It is no use for your Lordship to send me to prison. I think you had better let me go.

A Well-Recognised Prisoner. How a returned banishment was recognised in the street by the warder who had had charge of him when the man had been in gaol before, was told when Lam Tai, alias Wong Yau, was indicted on a charge of returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

Mr. Wakeman said that an Indian warder, seeing the man in the street, recognised him as a man who had formerly been in prison and been banished. Prisoner saw the warder had recognised him and ran away. The warder gave chase and caught him. Prisoner had been banished for life. His Lordship, in sentencing the man to three years' imprisonment, said that he recognised him as having been before him on one or two occasions previously. On the last occasion he informed him that if he was brought up in Court again before him, he would be more severely dealt with. The Prisoner had decided that they were not going to have him.

Corrosive Fluid.

Chung Sing was indicted on a charge of throwing corrosive fluid on a little girl named Leung Ching and causing bodily harm, on August 3, at Mong Kok.

The following juryman were empanelled:—Messrs. B. E. Sedgwick, J. O. Rodrigues, N. U. Botelho, J. A. Bullen, F. H. Y. A. Laffeur, L. E. Remedios, and E. W. White.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty on both counts.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Outlining the facts of the case he said that during the morning of July 3, this small child that had been injured was playing with her sister close to her house on some steps near a factory, where the prisoner was cook. He complained of a certain action on their part and was seen by a hawk to approach behind them with a bottle and empty the contents on the small child. Her face, back and clothes were badly burnt by what the Government Analyst said was sulphuric acid. The child told her mother, who went to the factory and accused prisoner, who denied the offence.

After evidence had been called, prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, said he had returned from

CANTON NEWS.

Southern Government to be Formed.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 19:—Sun Yat-sen has decided to establish a Southern Government in Canton and to organise six principal Departments—War, Interior, Foreign, Finance, Military and Navy, with Shum Chun-huen as the Chief and Tong Kai-yiu, Tschun of Yunnan, as assistant. Luk Wing-ting is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Cheng Pih-kwong will be Chief Admiral. A telegram announcing the decision has been sent to the authorities in Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Kwangsi. As soon as the approval of these Provinces is received, the scheme will be carried out and an expeditionary army will start for the North.

During a consultation with the Parliamentary members, Sun Yat-sen replied to a question in regard to the financial situation. He said that two persons have already been despatched to the Straits Settlements and Manila to draw \$5,000,000 subscribed by the merchants there.

Sun Yat-sen went to call on the various Consuls on the Shamen but all were out except the Japanese Consul, who received him and talked with him for about one hour. The Japanese Consul has several times been invited by Dr. Sun to dine with him in the Public Park at Whampoa.

It is reported that Luk Wing-ting, after a five hours' conversation with Chao Ping-kwan, Tschun of Canton, has returned to Nanning to consult with the Tschun, Tam Hing-ming, on the question of reinforcements for Hunan, after which he will proceed to inspect the borders along the Kwangsi Province.

An important telegram has been received from the Peking Government stating that schools established by Germans may be permitted to continue their work, provided steps are taken by the local officials to see that these institutions are not connected with military affairs. On the other hand, if any military connection is discovered, the employment agreements of the Germans must be cancelled.

About one hundred Parliamentary members from the North held a meeting on Saturday, when it was decided that an extraordinary meeting be held on the 20th instant to consider the question of the establishment of a Provisional Government.

The Launch Case.

The hearing of the case in which the coxswains and crew of the two launches Taikoo Shum O and Perfection (the latter belonging to Messrs. Gande, Price and Company) are respectively charged with stealing and receiving a quantity of coal, was continued before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon. Mr. Grist and Mr. Agassiz are appearing for the defendants. Evidence for the defence was called, alleging that the Perfection launch had run short of coal while at North Point and the Taikoo Shum O had merely loaned them some to see them back home.

A Case of Suspicion.

A Chinese constable saw a man carrying a bundle at Hungghom on Saturday, which proved to be six pairs of blacksmith's tongs and one hammer head, valued at \$20. The man failed to give a satisfactory explanation and he was arrested. It was discovered later that the articles were stolen from the yard of Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Company. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, the man was charged with the theft, but said he was doing work for the firm outside the works and was using the tools in question. Mr. Bailey gave evidence, saying the man was working on a ship, but he did not think he would require the tools, but, of course, he might. Defendant stated that he did, and that he was only taking the tools back. "Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE SPEAKS.

Denies England Keeps Bulk of Army at Home.

Declaring that German agents, with the idea of creating friction between the Allies, had attempted to spread the report that England was keeping the bulk of her army at home to repel invasion, Lord Northcliffe, at a luncheon of the Over-Seas Club, held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, last month, replied with the statement that England now had an army of 2,200,000 on the French front apart from her armies in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Salonica. During his address, Lord Northcliffe outlined the accomplishments of Great Britain since the beginning of the war. He declared that the British people would see the war through to a finish.

"When I speak of Britain," he said, "I refer to the five united British nations—Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—to Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the other units of Empire upon which the sun never sets. There is no red spot, however tiny, on the map of the British Empire which has not freely and gladly poured out its red blood in the rally to the motherland and world-liberty."

Lord Northcliffe added:—What Britain has done. In the first place, we bottled up the German High Seas Fleet; swept the trade routes clear of German raiders, and prevented Great Britain and France being blockaded by sea and strangled. The British Navy saved democracy in the early days of the war.

In the second place, Britain buttressed the world's credit. Every one will remember the panic in the early days of August, 1914, when securities of all kinds were tumbling to apparent disaster. Britain stopped that panic, and began from the very start of the war to advance loans to its Allies—to the extent, finally, of over five thousand million dollars.

In the third place, Britain provided the other members of the Allies with vast quantities of shipping, coal, material, and other vital necessities.

In the fourth place, we raised huge popular loans for the conduct of the war. The last Victory Loan totalled to over six thousand million dollars. It was by far the biggest loan ever raised by any nation.

In the fifth place, the five united British nations recruited under the volunteer system millions of men before they were obliged to resort to conscription. Millions of men offered themselves for the fight. I am no advocate of the volunteer system, because of its manifest injustices and its inefficiency for the waging of a war of the present character. But I think there is cause for pride in realising that millions of Britons from all over the world offered themselves voluntarily for war, Great Britain alone raising over 4,000,000 men.

At the present moment we maintain over 2,200,000 men on the French front, apart from our other large armies in Egypt, several other parts of Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and at Salonica. The word "maintain" means that we keep that huge mass of men up to fighting strength, constantly replacing the terrific drain of killed, wounded, and sick.

German propagandists, with the idea of creating friction between the Allies, have tried to spread the legend that Britain keeps the bulk of her army in England to repel invasion. That is characteristically untrue. The military forces in England consist of troops in course of training; of units of oldish men of little military value; and of the last reserve line, which we still call by the name of "volunteers," or, better, home defence men. All of these latter are over the military age of forty-one.

We Britons are slow. It is the temperament of the race. We were slow in realising the reality of the German menace. We were slow in estimating the power of

GERMAN PACIFIC FLEET

How it War Re-victualled.

The story of the attempts to re-victual the German fleet in the Pacific in 1914 is told in outline in the indictment lodged in the American Courts in connection with what is now a notorious case in the United States and known as the "Stromento neutrality case." The indictment, setting out the various counsels in support of a charge of "sending vessels to various points at sea laden with provisions for German warships between August 1, 1914, and January 1, 1916, and of conspiring by means of false manifests to have the Collector of Customs 'make inaccurate and untrue records' and to allow the departure of the vessels" details an exciting story and again demonstrates the lengths to which the Germans were prepared to go and the money they were ready to spend.

On September 18, 1914, it is alleged, C.D. Banker and Co. received Gold \$48,500 from the Imperial German Consulate at San Francisco. Three days later the organisation of the Northern and Southern Steamship Co. was announced by Philip R. Thayer, B.H. Swayne and John G. Hoyt, all of whom are now charged. On September 23, C. D. Banker and Co. received Gold \$100,000 from the "war fund" of the German Consulate, and on October 2 the former paid \$10,000 to the newly-formed steamship company by an intermediary, J. L. Bley. The following day Bley, Swayne and Thayer applied to the San Francisco customs for clearance of the str. Sacramento for Valparaiso, Chile. A week later Banker and Co. paid Gold \$54,000 to the Northern and Southern Steamship Co., while goods were loaded on the Sacramento to the further value of Gold \$45,204 as per manifest.

The Sacramento left San Francisco, but while in port the seals on the vessel's wireless apparatus were broken and messages sent to the Dresden by Benno Klooke and Gustave Traub. Between October 14 and November 18, 1913, Klooke, who shipped as supercargo, assumed the position of master of the Sacramento and navigated the vessel to Easter Island in the south Pacific where coal was discharged into the German cruiser Scharnhorst and into the German steamship Baden.

To the same end it is alleged that a San Diego lawyer chartered the schooner Annie Larsen on January 19, 1915, and E. H. von Shook and Bley purchased the str. Maverick from the Standard Oil Co.

the German armies. We were slow in organising ourselves to the full necessities of the war.

But though we are slow, I think I may claim that we are thorough. When the bulldog catches hold, it keeps hold. We shall hang on. We shall see this thing through to a finish.

Lord Northcliffe then told of the work of the Over-Seas Club, which is composed of about 160,000 members of both sexes and of all ages. About 12,000 of its members have joined the armies in Europe, he said. It has raised more than \$2,000,000 for patriotic purposes. The tobacco fund of the Club has raised and administered over \$1,200,000. This fund has the direct sanction and approval of the War Office.

Lord Northcliffe has taken more pride in having organised the Over-Seas Club than in any other of his past activities. The work of the Club was by no means finished, he said, but would go on to the end of the war. The Club's American headquarters are at 949 Broadway.

In conclusion Lord Northcliffe called on every British subject in the United States, and especially the members of the Club, to aid in the prosecution of the war. There are 400 branches of the Club on this side of the Atlantic, and Lord Northcliffe said he wanted to see the living, driving force of these branches working with all their might towards the winning of the war.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

London, Aug. 17. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing in the evening says: There has been fierce fighting north-west of the Lens salient beginning at four in the morning and continuing for six hours, the Canadians bombing a regular nest of trenches covering a front of 700 yards forming part of Lens proper. They succeeded after a regular in and out struggle in establishing themselves in the whole position.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French slightly improved their position in the neighbourhood of Steenbeek. The enemy did not attempt further counter-attacks. The British and French have now captured twenty-four guns, including a number of heavy calibre. We secured our positions on the Lez battle front which we captured yesterday. We progressed westward of Lens. The prisoners in this area now number 1,100. We successfully raided outward of Vermelles, reaching the enemy's support line. Our aeroplanes proved superior, although the weather rendered it difficult for damaged machines returning to the lines. Our aeroplanes operated successfully all day, firing their machine guns on aerodromes from few score feet, dropping six and a half tons of bombs on aerodromes, railway stations, and billets. Others harassed and machine-gunned German infantry and gunners. We brought down fifteen and drove down eleven enemy machines. Eleven of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states: To-day's chief business has lain in consolidating the gains and clearing out the various enemy infested woods and corners, and in advancing guns and supplies. Our artillery is reciprocally active. Our airmen are taking advantage of the high visibility. Signs are apparent that the Germans are relieving the badly knocked about units on various parts of the front. The French have been mainly employed in digging in. In possible their ground is worse than ours since the advance skirts inundated country and has been largely over water-logged ground. They have done magnificently. The casualties were actually less than the total number of prisoners. The famous seventy-fives of which there is a great concentration have given the Hun a terribly bad time, their creeping barrages being marvellous of accuracy and intensity, while their drumfire broke up several attempted counter-attacks.

A curious situation existed this morning at Les Lillis. A strong redoubt held up yesterday's advance thereabouts but the French infantry swept past both sides and have the place pinched out. A little local battle is proceeding there. The French counter-battery work was extraordinarily effective. The air men led the infantry's advance, flying their lowest and frightening off Boche planes which were attempting to approach. Steenbeek was flooded but the French engineers built bridges with remarkable promptitude. It is doubtful if the French encountered such a determined resistance as we did because the ground was not so tactically important.

Almost every acre the British had to cross was honey-combed with defensive works and although a terrific gunfire smashed and flattened out most, yet they were still largely tenable to snipers and machine gunners. All the farms in the district were turned to the greatest possible advantage, every hedge being thickly wired and every cellar converted into a regular fort. In the outer defences Langemarck consisted of a sort of concrete most blocked at many places with masses of soft clay in which our men sank to the hips. It was often impossible to detect the existence of underground works until the occupants opened fire. Once the white flag was displayed but a burst of fire met the warily approaching men. The last heard of this spot was that it was surrounded by our bombers quietly awaiting events.

The Irish fighting towards Polygon Wood encountered some of the toughest fighting and after holding on long enough to establish the posts were compelled to fall back. Later they re-attacked and improv-

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

ed the position. Owing to the most difficult character of the ground and its adaptability to stubborn resistance this part of the attack was not carried as far forward as that to the northward.

The correspondent relates that a couple of nights ago a hundred German infantrymen were organised for a surprise attack but half refused to go over the top. The attacking party surrendered after a dozen had been killed by machine gun fire. On the other hand this recalls a fine exhibition of desperate bravery by the Fourth Prussian Guards who were counter-attacking the Canadians at Lens when they continued to march forward in fours until it could be seen that there was scarcely an unscathed man in the ranks.

London, Aug. 18. An extraordinary series of misrepresentations and falsehoods regarding the fighting in Flanders during the last few days are contained in the German afternoon communiqué, which have been promptly refuted by the War Office. The enemy official message cunningly admitted a few minor setbacks, thereby creating an atmosphere of verity for the assertion that Langemarck was temporarily lost but was magnificently recovered. Our victories elsewhere are also calumniated and the communiqué declared that despite heavy sacrifices the English accomplished nothing and the Germans gained a full victory. The War Office statement demolished the enemy's claims to successes and categorically said that the enemy has not recovered Langemarck. It quotes the report of a British Staff officer who returned from Langemarck at six o'clock to-night, where he had been for five hours. The British not only hold Langemarck but a considerable length of the German defensive positions for 600 yards to the north of it. It states that the British gained all their objectives north of Lens, on Aug. 15 and from St. Julien northwards on Aug. 16. It is also pointed out that the German statement that four Canadian divisions participated in the attack on Aug. 16 is an exaggeration. It seems pretty obvious that the amazing mis-statements in the German communiqué are intended to impress, or rather to depress, the Allied nations with the object of influencing them to agitate in favour of consideration of the Pope's peace suggestions.

A French communiqué states: In Belgium the Germans have not made any fresh attempt. Our troops are organising the captured ground which north-east of Bixchoote, from Drieghele to the river Broenneke has been reduced to rubble where the enemy is resisting. We have now made prisoners of 400 men and have captured fifteen guns and numerous machine guns. The campaign is rather lively at different points on the Aisne front particularly in the district of the plateau before Craonne. Two hundred and fifty shells were thrown on Rheims. Two civilians being killed. On the right of the Meuse the artillery duel continues violently in Courmeire Wood and Bezonvaux sector. Special guns brought down two enemy aeroplanes. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed another counter-attack against the recently captured position north-westward of Lens. There is considerable hostile artillery activity in this neighbourhood, also north-eastward of Ypres.

London, Aug. 18. The special correspondent of the "Times" at the Rumanian Headquarters telegraphs that the greatest and bloodiest battle in which the Rumanians have ever fought is still uncompleted. The battle is raging on a front of a hundred miles from Slanic Valley to Galatz and is on the whole taking a favourable turn. The Allies' situation has been practically re-established in the Oltza Pass where the Rumanians have succeeded in pushing back the enemy and in inflicting terrible losses. On the Marasesti front, north of Foceni, the battle continues violently. For six days and nights the Russian troops have fought with splendid gallantry. The enemy has brought up all his available artillery and has made huge but vain efforts to break through. The fact that the Russians and Rumanians have been able to resist the frantic efforts of the enemy since Aug. 5 is compelling him to bring up reinforcements and has upset the plans of the Germans.

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TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

A NAVAL AIR RAID

London, August 18. The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes, at midnight on Thursday dropped many tons of bombs on Thourout railway station and caused fires. It is believed that a munitions dump was hit. The railway was damaged. All the machines returned.

THE BALKANS PROBLEM.

London, August 17. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in dealing with the Balkans, declared that he was confident that the German schemes of expansion through Austria, the Balkans and Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf would be defeated. The Government was confident that hopes of restoration and a more glorious future for Serbia would be finally and adequately fulfilled. He trusted that there would be military activities in the Balkans but the difficulties were very great and operations comparable with those of the western front were most improbable in the immediate future. He assured the House that the Allies were giving attention to the increasing of the land transport at Salonika.

EXCLUDING THE HUN.

London, August 18. An International Conference of Allied and neutral women and firemen has met in London to consider the attitude to be adopted towards German sailors after the war in view of the submarine outrages. There was a widely representative attendance, including the Dominions' delegates, and sympathetic messages were received from foreign Unions. Seafarers of every grade were present. Mr. Havelock Wilson, who presided, referred to the two most recent and worst cases, including the Belgian "Prince," as cold blooded murder; also the firing upon boats and hospital ships. Seafarers should refuse to sail with Germans after the war and drive in a wedge against German shipowners themselves. At the close of the Chairman's address the conference sat privately.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Stockholm, Aug. 17. The proceedings of the Conference will be public. The agenda will be drafted by two committees, one consisting of representatives of each country. The French, English, Russian and German languages will be permitted. It is stated that M. Tschizke, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has accepted the presidency, with M. Branting and M. Troelstra, the Swedish and Dutch Socialist leaders respectively, as Vice-Presidents.

A TRAINING MISHAF.

London, August 18. During night manoeuvres at a camp in Hampshire a mine accidentally exploded killing six Canadians and wounding twenty three, five of them very seriously.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

Winnipeg, August 18. The wheat crop is advancing rapidly and will be about average.

LA INSULAR CIGARS THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.



Finest Aroma. Lightest Colour.

obtainable from all Cigar Merchants.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

TROUBLE WITH GERMANY'S MILITARY CHIEF.

London, August 18. There appears to be some trouble in the Prussian Ministry of War. It is rumoured that General Groener, Head of the War Bureau, resigned, and this was followed by an emphatic declaration that Groener still enjoyed the fullest confidence of Field Marshal Hindenburg; but a few hours later it was announced that General Groener had left the War Office and had been appointed to the command of a division.

CANADA AND SHIP BUILDING.

Vancouver, August 18. The Imperial Government has taken over the steel ships being constructed here.

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

Amsterdam, August 18. The "Cologne Gazette" refuses to accept the Pope's proposals for the restoration of territories, declaring that Belgium and northern France are much more valuable than the Colonies. It asks "What about our world trade and the property of German merchants everywhere?"

AN INDEPENDANT POLAND.

London, August 18. The Polish Congress at Moscow passed a resolution for the creation of an independent Polish state, reuniting all Polish territories, with an outlet to the sea north of the Vistula. The resolution declared that a premature peace would be contrary to Polish interests.

WAR VOTES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, August 18. Supplementary estimates providing for \$50,500,000 have been tabled in the House of Commons. The appropriations include \$7,500,000 to be loaned to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and \$2,500,000 for advances to soldiers settling on the land. A further \$2,000,000 are required for payment of pensions.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, August 17. The following naval casualties are announced: Wounded—Sub. Lieut. Arthur H. W. Willis (Navy). Previously reported missing, now reported killed.—Flight Lieut. Cecil R. Blagrove (Naval Division): Killed.—Sub. Lieut. Arthur J. Palmer (Volunteer Reserve) Wounded.—Second Lieut. F. M. Barnside (Marine Light Infantry).

AN EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

London, August 18. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman has decided to strike for the recognition of an eight hours day, but the question was reconsidered to-day owing to the proposals of the Government. The Society is not supported by the other railway Unions.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

Winnipeg, August 18. The wheat crop is advancing rapidly and will be about average.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; BA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY AUGUST 20, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

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SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 1 1/2 d.

Chinese, 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 d.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 d.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

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For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

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Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Be thelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernot.

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HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

100 A.M. to 100 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

Silver ... \$15,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Mr. J. H. Dowling, Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Dowling, Chairman

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPTAIN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles containing
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewe-
lry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs in 1917, which require parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must be in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
the full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to "enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 5 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santam and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samau and Wuchow.—Week
days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namau and Sumner.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.55.—Returns from
Japan and Vladivostok are lacking;
those from the Philippines are incomplete.
Pressure has decreased quickly in the
vicinity of Shanghai, and increased else-
where; very considerably over Formosa.
At 6 a.m. the typhoon was situated in
Lat. 23° N. Long. 121° E. approx. moving
northwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.25 inch.
Total since January 1st, 69.75 inches
against an average of 61.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Direction Force

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock.—S.W.
winds, moderate; fair to
cloudy, some rain.

2. Formosa Channel.—S.W.
winds, strong, moder-
ating.

3. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamook.—The same
as No. 1.

4. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan.—The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
August 20, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Winds Force Weather

Victoria Harbour 6a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Namun 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Hakodate 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Tokio 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Kobe 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Nagasaki 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Yokohama 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Manila 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Shanghai 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Amoy 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Swatow 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Taihou 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Taiwan 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Koshun 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Peking 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Canton 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Hankow 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Harbin 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Yokohama 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Manila 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

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Amoy 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

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Swatow 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Taihou 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

Taiwan 5a 29.82 76 95 ene 4 o

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE

ROYAL

COMING! COMING!!
THE
FRAWLEY COY.

NEW YORK & LONDON

Fair & Warmer. Sat. & Monday.
The Outcast. Tues & Wednesday.
Twins Beds. Thursday.
Bought & Paid For. Friday.
Jerry. Saturday.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1917.

The 2nd half of the Great Historical Film

"CABIRIA."

in 6 parts.

Pathe's Gazettes
and
Comics.

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.

The 5th & 6 Episodes

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England).
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that any OUT-
STANDING NOTES will be
paid on presentation to the
undersigned on or before SATUR-
DAY, 29th September, 1917, at
noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders
will find it necessary to claim
repayment in Sterling from the
Board of Trade, LONDON, to
whom the necessary funds will
be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE
make a charge for payment of
claims out of monies deposited in
the "COMPANIES LIQUID-
ATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank
of England.

A. R. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per
share for account 1917 will be
payable on FRIDAY, the 24th
August, 1917. Shareholders are
requested to apply for Dividend
Warrants at the Company's
Office St. George's Buildings,
Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
on MONDAY the 20th August,
1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August,
1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Ode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY
the 22nd day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Properties
situate at Yauwatt in the
Dependency of Kowloon and
and Colony of Hongkong viz:
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Yauwatt
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office respec-
tively as Kowloon Inland Lots
Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 1111
together with all buildings erect-
ed thereon respectively. Terms
75 years, 75 years, 75 years and
75 years respectively. Annual
Crown rents \$216.00, \$106.00,
\$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively.
Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100
square feet, 23,100 square feet and
2,250 square feet respectively.
For further Particulars and
Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the
Liquidator of Messrs. Reiter
Brockmann & Co., F.A.A.B.,
Reiterbrockmann, E. R. Fuhrmann,
Heinrich Heyn and the Estate
of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction, at 3 o'clock in
the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Inland Lots
Nos. 611, 612, 661 and 663,
Victoria, Hongkong.
In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 611 and 662 together with
Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,
situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered in
the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 612 and 663 together with
Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road
situate thereon.

The area of the property com-
prised in Lot One is 5,500 square
feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per
annum.

Each godown is built of brick
and stone and is three storeys in
height with a large tiled roof
containing an attic storey. Each
Inland Lot is held for an unex-
pired residue amounting to 940
years or thereabouts of the term
created by the Crown Lease
thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from:
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
1 Des Vaux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

M A S S A G E.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massage
Two Years Experience
Formerly of Prince's Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Limited
Hongkong, 20th Aug. 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Berriek, from St. Louis.

Engchong St. Telokwotien,
from Hoik.

Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from
Newchwang.

Frederick Stewart, Chartered
Bank, from Melbourne.

Hirajima c/o Mitsui, from
Sourabaya.

Khianseng c/o Joothaiseng
Nampakhang, from Bangkok.

Laupiesan, from Taipei.

Malikow, American Consulate,
from Welterveen.

Meehan, from Manila.

Nakasuke Iwatani Matsubara,
from Thursday Is.

Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Nutfield.

Schoutendorp Str. Vondel, from
Manila.

Teishingpo c/o Kooholai, from
Shinchiku.

Wallow, from Bombay.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date
at 9 a.m. at 9 a.m. at 9 a.m.
Barometer 29.65 29.52 29.53
Temperature 85 75 83
Humidity 65 59 54
Wind Direction W.S.W. W.N.W. W.N.W.
Force 3 1 1
Weather c o i t
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.56
Highest temp. at 2 p.m. on the 19th 87
Lowest temp. at 4 a.m. on the 19th 70
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 20, 1917.
T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 20th Aug. to 26th Aug.

Time	High Water	Low Water
20th Aug.	10.15	4.15
21st Aug.	10.30	4.30
22nd Aug.	10.45	4.45
23rd Aug.	11.00	4.60
24th Aug.	11.15	4.75
25th Aug.	11.30	4.90
26th Aug.	11.45	5.05